

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WARR.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—EVANGELINE.
BROADWAY THEATRE—SWAMP ANGE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—COLONEL STANLEY.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VALMONT.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERT.
OLYMPIAN CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERT.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUINN FIELDS.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VALMONT.
TONT EASTON'S—VALMONT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be slightly cool and cloudy or partly cloudy, with rain squalls or thunder showers, followed by rising temperature. Dangerous winds may be expected in the Sound and New York Bay.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was comparatively dull and without special feature. Gold opened and closed at 105, some sales in the interim being at 105½. Government and railroad bonds were quiet and steady. Money on call lent at 1½ to 2 per cent, closing at 1½ to 2 per cent.

THE SOUTH STICKS closer than ever to cotton. The area planted this season is four per cent larger than in 1876.

SOME HEAVY Custom House seizures have been made during the week. An investigation now and then helps things amazingly in that quarter.

LOVERS OF THE TURK will regret that Mr. Harper declines to bring Ten Brock to Saratoga. It is intimated that he will not be again placed on the track.

BOSTON SENDS up a wall over the loss of the grain train. Steamers sailing from that port to Liverpool find it impossible to obtain freights and are coming to New York in future.

AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY exercises yesterday there came very near being a performance not down on the bills. A two hundred and sixteen pound shell from a mortar barely missed an excursion steamer.

SITTING BELL turns up in Canada, forty miles from the American line. He sends the gratifying information that he will keep quiet in future and never again visit the United States. Canada is welcome to him.

A MURDER in Ohio, a suicide in Washington, the death of a ruler in Pennsylvania and the poisoning of a prominent politician in Michigan are among yesterday's contributions to the chapter of accident and crime.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.—The Lerdo people have captured Acapulco, and are getting shelled by Diaz gunboats. Why do not all these fighting men go up and keep order on the border? That would be more sensible.

THE SOFT MONEY LUNATICS of Maine held a convention yesterday and passed the usual set of crazy resolutions about a currency based on the resources of the nation and the wants of trade. What they most need in Maine is a good-sized madhouse.

THE SILENCE OF SENATOR MORTON on political questions is probably owing to the fact that his Senatorial term expires next year. He does not see his way clear to endorse or oppose the policy of the President, and is simply drifting on the political tide. According to our Indiana correspondence his chances of drifting out of the Senate are by no means slender.

THERE WERE FIVE EXECUTIONS yesterday—three in New Orleans, one in Dayton, Ohio, and one in Georgia. The victims were all vulgar, ordinary criminals, and no doubt deserved the death they met. The only noteworthy circumstance connected with their killing at the hands of the law was that one of them was sent out of the world drunk and died with drunken words on his lips on the scaffold. Scarcely anything more revolting can be imagined. To give liquor to a man in such a position is a crime which calls for the severest punishment.

MAIRIAL WHARTON'S FRIENDS.—Ex-Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, threatens to come North and show up the President for removing him and appointing Colonel Jack Wharton in his place. A great wrong was perpetrated, he asserts, on the republicans of his State. And behold, it turns out that Mr. Wharton was appointed at the urgent recommendation of almost all the leading republicans and many democrats of Louisiana. Packard, Warmoth, Pinchback, Kellogg—almost everybody except the lamented Pitkin—recommended him for the place. In fact, when we read over Wharton's papers, it seems that, like Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, "the children cried for him." Let Mr. Pitkin advance northward. We up here don't care.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday the indications were threatening east of the Mississippi and were principally due to the influence of an elongated depression which lay southwest and northeast across the valley from Kansas to the lakes. A precipitation ranging from a half to a tenth of an inch of rain occurred within the area of the low barometer, but the heaviest fall took place on the easterly side of the depression, and chiefly at Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Erie and Buffalo. The low pressure over the Western Gulf is now rapidly uniting with that to the northward, and frequent rains have occurred from New Orleans along the coast to Charleston. Another depression is approaching from the Northwest, being the same as was lately reported from the Pacific coast. The heat area of 70 degrees still embraces a part of Canada, while that of 80 degrees excludes the lower lakes, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and a portion of the Gulf States, but embraces all the Atlantic coast, east of the Alleghenies to Boston and the middle Mississippi Valley, with Chicago. We may, therefore, look for severe wind and hail or rain storms, accompanied by lightning in the region between the Mississippi and the Alleghenies during to-day. The weather in New York promises to be slightly cooler and cloudy or partly cloudy, with rain squalls or thunder showers, followed by rising temperature. Dangerous winds may be expected on lakes Erie and Ontario and in the Sound, New York and Boston bays.

The Mexican and Mormon Questions.

The first fruits of the new policy begun by President Hayes are seen in our ability to borrow money at four per cent. For that evidence of our higher and sounder credit with the world the country is indebted to the wise but much abused Southern policy of Mr. Hayes. While the politicians are growling at him and threatening him he restores the country to peace, and by the simple and constitutional act of allowing the States to govern themselves enables us to put out a four per cent loan, which will save the country about a dozen millions a year. That is the cash value of this policy of peace and reconciliation, and we commend the fact to the consideration of the party growlers who oppose it.

But Mr. Hayes does not stop there. He has promptly taken hold of two other questions which have long been a reproach to our statesmanship; and the sagacity he shows in the selection of his objective points, and the vigor with which he goes to work, are a pledge that abuses too long suffered will be remedied by him. He has sent District Attorney Sumner Howard back to Utah with the assurance that he shall be fully supported in his investigation and prosecution of the authors of the Mountain Meadows and other murders; and he has given notice to Mexico that the incursions of her robber class upon our soil and their long continued acts of murder and rapine must cease at once, and that she must make good the losses which she has for more than twenty-five years allowed her people to inflict upon our border population.

It is high time that American citizens should feel that they enjoy the protection of their government, wherever they may be, and especially when they are pursuing peaceful industries on our own soil. The Mexican banditti have been too long tolerated. We have become accustomed to seeing Americans and their flag treated with contempt and insulted and wronged by other nations simply because these were weak. But imbecility is not, thanks to President Hayes, to be any longer an excuse. Our foreign policy, so long a reproach to us, is now to be changed, and we do not fear that the vigorous assertion of our rights will lead to complications or to war. What the President demands is only justice, and, as he speaks in a determined voice, he will get justice and security, for which our border residents have waited too long.

In fact, the new administration, by the manner in which it has taken hold of the Mormon and the Mexican questions, has shown more sagacity and vigor than we can remember in many years in our national administration—we may say, indeed, since the time of President Jackson. The drifting policy is cast aside; and, as in his action toward the Southern States, so in his proposed course toward Mexico and toward the Mormons the President will accomplish more good, we believe, for the country in a strong, straightforward, peaceful way than did General Grant with the sword or Webster with all his eloquence. This administration, so contemptuously abused and misrepresented by certain politicians, demagogues and journals of both parties, shows what previous administrations for many years have woefully lacked—insight, courage, determination to settle questions, and not carelessly to leave them unsettled. That, we believe, is what the American people want. They want statesmen who are not afraid to look affairs in the face; who do not use their utmost efforts to put off troublesome questions; who are not, like idle schoolboys or skulking laborers, anxious mainly to avoid doing what it is their duty to do.

The Arkansas emigrants were cruelly murdered twenty years ago; yet it was left to President Hayes to bring the murderers to justice, and he is doing it. The inhabitants of our border counties in Texas have been suffering wrong, have been robbed and murdered for nearly thirty years without security or redress. Their complaints have gone up to every administration for more than a quarter of a century, but President Hayes means at last to protect American citizens living on the border. Spain has too often acted toward Americans in Cuba as though they had no rights which anybody was bound to respect; but Secretary Evarts has informed the Spanish authorities, also, that there is a new man at the helm, and that our flag and our citizens are not to be any longer insulted and wronged.

Why not? Because we are strong are we to be forever run over and put upon by the weak? Because we are powerful are we forever to tolerate a nuisance at our doors which worries and wrongs our own people? We do not fear that the foreign policy of the new administration will bring upon us the curse of war. It is a policy of peace, because it shows our weaker neighbors that we will no longer be trifled with. President Hayes, in his inaugural Message, gave the strongest pledges of his intention and desire to live at peace with all nations. His character and that of his constitutional advisers are sufficient guarantee that they are not animated by unscrupulous or adventurous designs. The President's strongest desire is to bring the country back to prosperity, to raise its credit and to improve the character of the public service. He comprehends very well the injury which war would do to all public interests, and he means, so far as his foreign policy goes, to prevent war by insisting on justice.

We have noticed with some surprise that eminent Mexicans living in New York, among them two pretenders to the Presidency of their country, publicly protest against the order of the President that Mexican robbers shall be followed across the border by our troops. Why do not these gentlemen go down and help to protect our border residents against the organized raids of their countrymen? It is childish for them to protest here. If Mexico cannot protect us from her own citizens, she ought at least to be very grateful to us if we undertake her duty. There is always a cry of "annexation," and we are told that the Mexican people will not allow us to do what their government will not do, because they regard us with suspicion as land robbers. Well, they ought to know that the only way in which they will ever lose territory at our hands is by tolerating these

border raids. And, moreover, it ought to be known that these raids are not sporadic, but systematic; and that they go on year after year under the eyes and for the profit of Mexican officials. As a reply to the protest of Messrs. Lerdo and Iglesias and their fellow Mexicans we give these words of a respectable American gentleman now living in Mexico. They show who it is that not only tolerates, but fits out and protects these cattle raiders and murderers, whom it seems we must not pursue across the border. Our correspondent writes:—

Every one knows of the depredations on the other side of the river. But what is not known, and would never be known, by a great majority of those cases the individual depredators are merely paid agents of wealthy employers, living anywhere from the river to as far as the latter for instance, of San Luis. I can name several men here who were formerly rulers in the employ of American capitalists who, for years past, have been professional cattle thieves, under regular contracts with alcaldes and judges of the town. For instance, a certain person, the principal cause, be left to place and for many years first alcalde and then military commandant of the district, has furnished the money and equipped various parties to go to the other side of the river to raid the herds of the Mexicans. These parties are paid by the head of the cattle, and are never known in detail as in a case which I well remember. One of the men left here very poorly mounted. In due time he returned on a very fine horse and splendidly equipped in every respect, and sporting a pair of silver and ivory mounted revolvers. Of late years the income derived from this system of robbery has been the only reason why the alcaldes and judges have been sought by rival parties. Originally it was difficult to find any one willing to be allied to these officials, as the government does not pay anything in the way of salary to the incumbents, except in the large cities. But these officials seeing so many droves of cattle going by their doors concluded to turn the fact to profitable account, and levied a tax of fifty cents per head, giving in return regularly certified papers of importation. These papers made the cattle and horses so taxed legal property of the thieves, and no one could "go behind the papers." But this too good a thing to be true, and the alcaldes of the towns near the border, and eventually an order came from the headquarters of the district directing that cattle passing the border towns were to receive documents good only for as far as the town of the district. There the levying process was repeated, and the profits of the business became so great that it led to some second order from the part of some ambitious and greedy officials, and a revolution followed, lasting several weeks.

Of what use are empty protests against such facts? Our people do not want to acquire new territory from Mexico; we believe there has never before been so little desire in the public mind for expansion in that direction; many reasons lead the sensible and respectable part of the public to view it with aversion. But we warn the Mexicans that the American people will support President Hayes in the most energetic measures to protect our border; and that if the border line is ever carried further south it will be their own fault.

Office-Seeking in Washington.

We print elsewhere a lively account of the rush for office in Washington. Our correspondent gives some details of the manner in which appointments are made, which we recommend to people who think of applying for clerkships. He remarks that very few removals are made, except reductions in the force; and that one has about as good a chance, in these days, to be struck by lightning as to get a place in one of the departments. This hint ought to save money and trouble to a good many anxious souls. The President and his Cabinet are really in earnest, and office-seekers may as well stay at home.

Our correspondent hints that the President means to require that federal office-holders everywhere shall no longer take an active or official part in partisan politics. When he strikes at that abuse he will touch the marrow of the reform he is making. He has already, it seems, warned several collectors of customs—notably those at Boston and Baltimore—that they and their subordinates must either resign their places or give up their connection with partisan organizations; but he would do well to issue a general and public order on this subject. We gave a formidable list the other day in the HERALD of collectors, postmasters, marshals and their subordinates who are members of republican central committees of their States. In a few days we shall print a further list. If these officers are wise they will make haste to abandon publicly their connection with partisan organizations. The President is in earnest, and means to do what he promised in his inaugural Message, make this reform "thorough, radical and complete." In his letter about the custom houses he wrote "no officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns." We advise federal office-holders everywhere to stand firm under; and we hereby give them notice that the HERALD will publish without charge notice of their resignation of places on partisan committees. Let us have peace.

Progress of the War.

One substantial effect that the Russian operations in Asia were expected to produce is chronicled as a fact in our despatches to-day. Twenty battalions of reinforcements have reached Mukhtar Pacha by way of Trebizond, and there is not room to doubt, therefore, that the Ottoman army has been weakened to that extent. Russia could readily put in the field twice as many soldiers as the Sultan—half say in the Danube Valley and half in Asia—and if the Sultan could meet these by concentrating all his force on the Danube and leaving the defence of Asia to the mountains and physical difficulties generally and the skeleton of an army Russia's numerical superiority would be of small advantage to her. It appears to have been thought in Constantinople that the war could be conducted in that way. But a sudden perception of the possible political consequences of the loss of Armenia has opened their eyes, and a part of the army recently on the Danube has been sent to Asia. Unless a great deal more is sent the Russian operations at Kara will not be impeded; and if a great deal more is sent the Russian operations on the Danube will be facilitated. Apparently the diplomatic gossip as to peace that lately circulated in the European capitals has reached the Russian army, for we hear from it the distinct declaration that any close of the war short of Constantinople would be a disappointment. In what is said of Prince Gortschakoff's recent letter, however, there is the tangible point that peace will be possible upon the passage of the Balkans, if England can induce Turkey to accept of terms; but the reported coolness between the Porte and Mr. Layard presents that possibility as remote. The latest reports from Roumania indicate that

a crossing of the Danube is hourly expected, and that great excitement prevails at the threatened points. The defection of the Greek Patriarch is likely to be fatal to his influence with his co-religionists.

Honors to Grant at Gaidhall.

General Grant was yesterday made a citizen of London and received from the hands of the authorities of the ancient Corporation the gold box that is the substantial symbol of the honor which, with a bold indifference to the nature of abstract ideas, it is supposed to contain. An account of this picturesque ceremony will be found in our despatches. Few things are more at variance with our American conceptions or more astonishing the American in his visit to Europe than the quaint scraps of medieval splendor that linger in certain ceremonious observances which have a substantial significance quite apart from their pagantry, but to which the pagantry gives an imposing effect on the popular mind. The law of a judge's decisions may be quite as sound, if it is pronounced by a man who has on his head only his own hair as it will be if the judge wears that quaint kind of a wove cap that in the British traditions is called a wig, and a Mayor and Aldermen may be quite as good servants of a city in ordinary cloth coats as in the gorgeous scarlet, gold lace and other theatrical accessories of the municipal wardrobe in London. These abstract possibilities cannot be disputed. But in the world of ordinary men it may not be unwise to assert, by some visible outward sign, that a judge is not an ordinary mortal, while none can be more prepared than a resident of this city to recognize that an Alderman's superiority, if it is to be recognized at all, needs to rest on some positive fact of outward glory. The making of these visible and obvious distinctions between men is the theory of all the gold lace in the world, and in England the ancient shows like that enacted yesterday in honor of the ex-President linger in a congenial atmosphere. So long as these ancient and picturesque ceremonies are adapted to such wise occasions as this present one; so long as they emphasize and impress upon the British mind the goodness of a congenial and pleasant intercourse between two great and kindred people, he will be a rash and unphilosophical iconoclast who shall declare that they have outlived their time or lost their value.

Columbia's Race with Harvard.

Very late in the day comes the word that Harvard accepts Columbia's challenge to an eight-oared race, to be rowed on the Connecticut, off Springfield, on the 26th inst. This looks like hardly fair notice to Columbia, for though among the entries for the Harlem regatta of next Monday appear the names of nearly all her old famous oars—Goodwin, Cornell, Timpson, Murphy, Boyd and Sage—yet even if these are in good condition, which is doubtful, they have hardly had work enough together in an eight to insure first class performance scarcely ten days from now, while their coxswain must certainly go up to his race with at best but an indifferent acquaintance with the long four-mile track, thus hazarding the chances of his crew very greatly. While Yale promises to bring to the score a crew but little, if at all, inferior to her famous one of last year Harvard is credited with marked improvement over the team which was beaten so hollow then, and though Columbia expects to meet Harvard only the result will be accepted as the best approximation that can be had as to how she could do with Yale. But what suggests itself forcibly is, Why not open the event on the 29th inst. to Columbia and have but one fight? The river is abundantly broad, and though the crew getting the eastern position has more distance to cover than that on the western side the track will be about as fair as could be had on a crooked river, and far more so than the famous one from Putney to Mortlake. Open such a contest and once make it a success and there is little doubt that future years will witness at least as many such races as there were six-oared in the days of the recently defunct College Rowing Association. But it will have one unsatisfactory feature at least this year—Cornell will not be in it. Put her there and the foremost rowing colleges of the land will all contend and so bring a result which may justly be accepted as evidence of where the year's best college oarsmen are to be found.

It is unfortunate that the only sort of rowing in which even these four are likely just now to agree is the most expensive sort known, one which will at times give even these contestants work to make the moneyed ends meet and which will quite preclude deserving smaller institutions, like Wesleyan and Dartmouth, from being in the fray at all, while it will almost certainly show a weak spot or two every year in every boat. Nor will the interest over centre in this race that would if it were transferred from a stream where it is hardly possible to see a quarter of the struggle to one where, like the Hudson off this city, nearly all of it can be easily viewed, and where the multitude that would throng to see it would approach that which, more almost than the rowing itself, makes the English University race an event of interest in every quarter of the globe. Cornell and Columbia should have a word to say next time.

Shall the City Be Protected?

Patriotism is a virtue; but it does not require us to set fire to our houses, or to suffer our children once a year to risk the loss of eyes or hands or probably of life, through the reckless and unskillful use of fireworks and gunpowder. We can be very good Americans and properly cherish the memory of the Declaration of Independence without turning the city of New York between midnight on the 3d of July and midnight on the Fourth into a Babel of confusion, a Bedlam of noise and a place of peril to life, limb and property. Firecrackers, torpedoes, pistols and cannons are not absolutely necessary to the instruction of the juvenile mind in the blessings of republican freedom. We should be in a very unfortunate condition if the permanency of our free institutions depended in any degree on the continuance of the public

nuisance and danger to which New Yorkers are required to submit on every recurrence of the national anniversary. But probably, not one out of every hundred of those who enjoy the heat and the stench and the noise and the peril of the Fourth of July know for what besides the natural love of mischief, devilry and confusion they celebrate the dreaded day.

There is an ordinance of the city which prohibits the use of fireworks in the public streets, and the Mayor and the police have full authority to enforce it. If they intend to do so it is only just that they should make the fact known at once before people have invested their Fourth of July money in squibs and crackers. There is a very general desire among the respectable portion of the community that the senseless custom heretofore prevailing should be abandoned, and the insurance companies are among the most earnest protestants against the hazardous amusement. If, after all the warnings that have been given and the discussion that has been had on the subject, any serious accident should occur on the coming Fourth through the neglect of the Mayor and the police to enforce an ordinance approved and demanded by the people the responsibility will be by no means a pleasant one to shoulder.

Ann Eliza Young.

One of Brigham Young's former wives sends to the HERALD the story of her relations to the Mormon Prophet. It gives a curious view of the great Mormon institution of polygamy. Bread, salt pork and dried peaches form the rations of Brigham's numerous wives, it seems, and thirty dollars' worth of dry goods make up their annual clothing allowance, though it appears an exception is made by the polygamous Prophet in favor of one—the best looking—of his wives, so called.

The Mormon bestiality must soon come to an end. President Hayes has pledged himself to support the federal District Attorney in Utah in his efforts to bring to justice the murderers who so long had free swing under the eye of Brigham Young, Governor of the Territory, Indian agent and President of the Mormon Church. Mr. Howard has laid before the President and the Attorney General matters which, for obvious reasons, are not yet made public; but we have ground for the belief that an explosion is imminent in Salt Lake City which will relieve the oppressed Mormon people of the misrule of a parcel of unprincipled demagogues, who, under the cloak of religion, have for years practised and encouraged all manner of crimes and vices.

A Good Body with a Bad Head.

The police parade was a very handsome spectacle. It would be difficult to get together a finer looking, better trained and more solid body of men than that which marched through the streets yesterday and was reviewed by the Mayor at the Worth monument. Massive and strong, the columns as they trod by afforded a gratifying idea of the effective protection afforded to the city by its police force. But another thought was also suggested by the splendid appearance of the men. It was one of regret and mortification that such a body—substantial, thoroughly disciplined and of unflinching courage—should be disgraced by the presence of a few unworthy members, and damaged through the incapacity or political chicanery of those who are at its head. What might the force be made if its rulers were as sincere and deserving as its rank and file, and if the political obligations of the Commissioners did not compel them to appoint unworthy men, to close their eyes to official offences and to do their best to cover up, instead of exposing and punishing, any crime committed by a policeman who happens to have political influence at his back! The worst part of the New York police is its head. There is no reason why we should have a single bad policeman on the force, officer or private, and if the Commissioners did their duty faithfully police ruffianism and barbarity would be unknown offences.

The Four Per Cent.

An evening contemporary asks, with a good deal of alarm, whether the new four per cents are to be paid in silver? Well, we should think not. It is hardly supposable that the Secretary of the Treasury and the eminent bankers who have undertaken to put out this loan would deliberately go to work to make themselves publicly ridiculous. But to offer this four per cent loan to the public here and in Europe, with the condition that it might be paid off in silver, which is now of such uncertain and variable value, would be the height of absurdity, because nobody would subscribe. It seems to us always safe to assume that the United States government is not a fool.

Tammany Versus the People.

There are four corners in New York, and the duties they are called upon to perform occupy but a fraction of their time. Yet the position is understood to be worth to each ten thousand dollars to twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and as a consequence it is eagerly sought after by a certain class of politicians. The ignorance and incapacity of New York corners have been proverbial. With few exceptions the office has been filled by ward politicians of the lower grade, whose only qualifications have been the services they have rendered to their leaders in local fights. The expense of the corners' department has been one of the least excusable of the many impositions practised on the taxpayers of New York.

A bill is in Governor Robinson's hands which, if suffered to become a law, will save the city a considerable portion of the amount now expended on the corners' department and effect a yet more substantial reform when a new batch of corners shall be elected. After that time the office is to be a salaried one, each Corner receiving five thousand dollars a year in lieu of fees, which is a very fair compensation for the services performed. The present reform is in cutting off the placer of physicians' fees and putting a stop to the empanelling of a jury on every possible case, whether necessary or unnecessary, in order to swell the fees. Qualified physicians are to be designated by the Mayor, some one or more of whom must

be called in by a coroner to view the body of a deceased person. If the death is from natural causes and unattended by any suspicious circumstances no jury is to be summoned. When the physician certifies to its necessity, or when the Mayor or District Attorney requires it, or when the Coroner has an affidavit charging suspicious circumstances a jury is to be empanelled. The aggregate of the physician's fees is not to exceed ten thousand dollars in a year. The law would save the city at once probably fifty thousand dollars a year. The Massachusetts Legislature last session abolished the office of Coroner and created that of Medical Examiner. The people of New York want the bill now in the Governor's hands to become a law. Whether the Tammany influence is strong enough to secure its defeat, remains to be seen.

Jerome Park To-Day.

The spring meeting at Jerome Park has been, thus far, as successful as the best friends of the turf could wish and is an auspicious beginning to the races of the year. The weather was occasionally unfavorable, but did not interfere with the great events. To-day the meeting will close with the most brilliant contests of the present season, and they will be attended undoubtedly by one of the most brilliant assemblages that ever graced the beautiful grounds of the American Jockey Club. The principal event will be the grand race between Cloverbrook and Basil, the first of which is known to fame by his victories this year on the Baltimore and other courses, while the second has developed in private trials a rate of speed which will make him a formidable competitor. Each horse is heavily backed by its owner, and the race promises to be one of the most exciting of the meeting. The second event will be a one-mile race for three-year-olds, for which several excellent horses are entered. This will be followed by a two mile and a half contest for one thousand dollars. Two well known horses will contest for this prize. The superb programme of to-day will doubtless secure a large and brilliant attendance. Too much credit cannot be given to the direction of Jerome Park for the efforts they have made to please the public during their first meeting this year, for the success attained is pleasing to all true lovers of the turf.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bierstadt is in Washington.
Frank Beckland is in Chicago.
Roumanian officers are very poor.
The hachouche boat for ladies has a pointed toe.
These fine evenings lovers sit on stoops to conquer.
The Turkish naval officers fight with a great deal of craft.
Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, is at the Brooklyn.
Mr. Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, is at the New York.
Rainbows this year are very beautiful, with the horizon for a string.
When Gail Hamilton sits down on an editor she comes down like a wasp.
When Southern majors get tight they try to open from doors with a minor key.
Frank Leslie says that Nast cannot draw a hand.
But Schenck always draws a good hand.
When Ben Hill gets into the depth of his oratory he speaks like a chain rattling down a well.
An Austrian on Murray street yesterday was talking of being only a captain. This one doesn't count.
General William T. Sherman arrived in the city yesterday from West Point, and is at the Fifth Avenue.
The fortune hunter of our day does not dig in the mines. He marries the widow of a California forty-miner.
That Roman, Governor Wade Hampton, will find some relief from statesmanship at the White Sulphur Springs this year.
Ex-Governor Gilbert C. Walker, who has just returned from California, will go to the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia.
The Car made the daughter of the editor of the Moscow Gazette, which is the organ of the Muscovite party, a demoiseille d'honneur.
The Rochester Democrat, unjustly disregarding the claims of New York, says that Chicago has the most accomplished liars. "Dot not say so."
A telegram was looking at the map yesterday, and hunting round a town near Nicosia to find the name in vain. The first fly had been there before him.
Rome Scintillated:—When a man gets on the down hill road of misfortune about the only consolation left him seems to be to kick any other man who happens to be going down still faster.
London Fun:—Lady Friend—"Don't you find one Derby Day much like another, Captain?" Captain (with grim smile):—"Well, not exactly; there is always at least a year's difference!"

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Afternoon performances will be given to-day—at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, "Evangeline;" Wallack's Theatre, "Waves," and at the Grand Opera House "The Gilded Age," in addition to some of the variety places of amusement.

MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC PARKS.

It is to-day be fair the people of New York and Brooklyn will again be regaled with music in the respective parks of the two cities. Central Park on Saturdays has become a special holiday among the children, and thousands of the little folk flock thither, not only to enjoy their many games, but in common with the grown people to see and be seen as a part of the multitude. The concerts begin at four P. M.

At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the programme as furnished by the Twenty-third Regiment Band will be as follows:—
PART I.
1. Grand march, "Der Preister Aus Athalia." Mendelssohn.
2. "The Rose Tree." Strauss.
3. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra." Rossini.
4. Waltz, "Faintly." Strauss.
5. Air, "The Rose Tree." Strauss.
6. Overture, "The Rose Tree." Strauss.
7. Overture, "The Rose Tree." Strauss.
8. Overture, "The Rose Tree." Strauss.
9. Overture, "The Rose Tree." Strauss.
10. Overture, "The Rose Tree." Strauss.

At the Central Park the music will be as follows:—
PART I.
1. Grand march, "Der Preister Aus Athalia." Mendelssohn.
2. "The Rose Tree." Strauss.
3. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra." Rossini.
4. Waltz, "Faintly." Strauss.
5. Air, "The Rose Tree." Strauss.
6. Overture, "The Rose Tree." Strauss.
7. Overture, "The Rose Tree." Strauss.
8. Overture, "The Rose Tree." Strauss.
9. Overture, "The Rose Tree." Strauss.
10. Overture, "The Rose Tree." Strauss.

PICTURE SALE.

There were no very large prices fetched at the sale of pictures at Schenck's yesterday. A Van Severdonck, "Sheep at Rest," sold for \$154.50; "View of Cairo," Louis C. Tiffany, \$120; "Annalind Creek," A. Stover, \$117; "On the Coast near Havre," George W. Nicholson, \$105; "Hard at Work," George H. Storer, \$145; "Wreck on the Coast of France," Carlsburg, \$275; "Cloudy Day," J. G. Brown, \$200; "The Roadside," Clinton Ogilvie, \$125; "The Fisherman's Return," Damschroeder, \$200; "John Yon, Sir," Roturs Wright, \$120; "Old Bridge," Frank B. Bristol, \$122; "By the Riverside," J. F. Cropsey, \$125.